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De Ione fabula Euripidea quaestiones selectae. Doct. Diss. by L. K. ENTHOVEN. Bonn. 1880.

The writer endeavors to settle two points in regard to this play: 1st, its date, and 2d, the place on the Acropolis where Creusa is understood to have had her interview with Apollo. He rejects the date assumed by Boeckh (B. C. 429) and by Fix (B. C. 420), and decides that the play was probably produced in 412: (1) because an examination of its metre shows it to have about the same number of resolved feet as the Helena which was represented in B. C. 412; (2) because in Ar. Lysist. (B. C. 411) Cinesias makes a suggestion to Myrrhina as to the cave of Pan which may have been easily understood as an allusion to the mention of the same cave in the Ion; (3) because there are several verbal coincidences between the Ion and the Helena (some of these are so striking as rather to justify the inference that, though they betray the same author, they could hardly have been introduced by him in two plays written in the same year); and (4) from certain points of resemblance in the plots of the two plays. As to the scene of Creusa's mishap, the writer decides that it must have been the cave of Pan; and disposes of the claim of the cave of Aglauros by endeavoring to show that the five places in which the term *μακραί* is found applied to a portion of the north side of the Acropolis are corrupt or interpolated. In regard to three of these he is able to show that Usener concurs in the rejection of them; the fourth is rejected by Paley and Dindorf; and in the fifth he considers that *μυχῶδες μακραίς* is a false reading for *μυχῶδῶσιν ἄκραις*: and as the name *μακραί*, as a designation of a portion of the Acropolis, occurs nowhere else, we are expected to draw the inference that after it had arisen by mistake in v. 492 it got itself inserted in the other four places. How this is probable the writer does not show. He discusses also the meaning of *γάλα* and *θυμέλη* in this play, and the use of *ὅστις* in Euripides, and comments on certain difficulties connected with vv. 804-7, 1010-7, 1426-32, 1575-94. In handling these, as well as in the other matters treated of, if he does not exhibit as much tenderness as the conservative critics of the old school would show, he at least gives intelligible reasons for the course he recommends; and if the play had come down to us in the shape in which his emendations and omissions would leave it, the work of the commentators would have been much lighter than it has been.

C. D. M.

A History of Greece from the earliest times to the present. By T. T. TIMAYENIS. 2 vols. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1881.

The author of this history thus describes in his preface the views with which he has undertaken it. "While I cheerfully acknowledge my obligations to Gibbon and Grote—the most eminent of modern historians—a careful study of the Greek writers has led me to differ from them on many important matters. The peculiar feature of the present work, therefore, is that it is founded on Hellenic sources. I have not hesitated to follow the Father of History in portraying the heroism and the sacrifices of the Hellenes in their first war for independence . . . nor have I scrupled, in narrating the great civil strife of the nation, to base my assumptions and conclusions on the testimony of the inimit-